ASSOCIATION OF INTERIOR SPECIALISTS

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Site guide

Glazed partitions

RIBA CPD ASSESSED MATERIAL

AIS Site Guide for Glazed Partitions

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Site Guide for Glazed Partitions

Introduction

Glass not only allows light into the room, but it can also add comfort and safety features not available with solid walls. Privacy can be maintained by using venetian blinds, window film manifestation, obscured glass or switchable see through/privacy glass.

Regulations covering the use of glass in partitions are comprehensive and specifically detail the performance requirements in relation to fire, impact and visibility in both partitions and doors. The glass type and finish specified should therefore be capable of complying with the regulations in all respects.

Most contractor members of the Association of Interior Specialists supply and install partitions. They have satisfied stringent conditions of entry and have agreed to maintain high standards by adherence to the current standards and codes of practice.

The Association of Interior Specialists recommends that its contractor members are used to install glazed partitions. A categorised national list of members is available on the AIS website at www.ais-interiors.org.uk

This site guide is not intended as a definitive technical manual, but rather an aide-mémoire and guide that will benefit main contractors, site managers/supervisors, designers, engineers and others involved in the building process. Additionally it will help the reader to understand the requirements of the partitioning contractor if he is to fully function as a member of the project team.

This guide does not cover balustrades and balcony partitions where extra guidance is required.

Association of Interior Specialists

A single source serving the interior fit-out industry, the Association of Interior Specialists (AIS) represents companies involved in the manufacture, supply and installation of suspended ceilings, partitioning, operable walls, platform floors, office furniture and fittings, and other aspects of contract interior fit-out and refurbishment.

Objectives

The main objectives of the Association are to:

- Raise, maintain and ensure continuity of standards.
- Be a source of quality membership.
- Provide a single voice and industry leadership for the interiors sector.
- Encourage and promote the use of members' products and services.
- Provide benefits to and represent the interests of its members.

In support of its objectives, AIS encourages the application and use of interior systems; the development of suitable materials and systems; correct installation practices; care in the selection and use of materials and systems; and the use of agreed standard contract documents and contractual procedures. It is also concerned with the promotion of closer working relationships with the specifier and related specialist trades. It is particularly concerned about the correct integration of ceiling and partitioning related services and other interior construction elements.

To achieve its overall objective of providing clients with the quality installations to which they aspire, AIS requires the standards, materials, service and workmanship of its members to be of a very high order.

Membership and code of conduct

Membership of the Association is not automatic and applicants are subject to stringent vetting procedures both on joining and on a regular basis thereafter. On being accepted into the Association, all members agree to abide by its code of conduct and conditions of membership.

The AIS code of conduct requires members:

- To conduct their business in a manner that will reflect credit on the Association and themselves.
- To adopt and commit to the principles and practices laid down by the Association.
- To act with the utmost integrity towards others, be they members or non-members, and at all times exercise high standards of business practice and workmanship.
- At all times not knowingly to mislead clients, architects or other employing bodies by fact or implication as to the performance of their products or systems.
- To ensure that they are, and remain, conversant with and adhere to the relevant current British Standards (and, where appropriate, international and European Standards) and other relevant technical standards, regulations and practices.
- In so far as they are able, to ensure that their products or systems are tested and/or comply with the recognised standards specified by the client or statutory authority.

The Board and committee members bind themselves to treat in complete confidence private information concerning members of the Association, and information which is considered likely to bring AIS members into disrepute will be brought to the attention of the member(s) concerned before further action is taken.

Publications

In addition to this Site Guide for Glazed Partitions, there are Site Guides for Suspended Ceilings, Raised Access Flooring, Wallcoverings, Partitioning and Drylining. Appendix 2 of this guide contains a list of useful references including other AIS publications, such as the AIS Health and Safety Handbook.

Materials

Types of glass

Basic types of glass are detailed in BS EN 572, which covers float, polished wire, drawn sheet and patterned glasses. Glass types most commonly used in interiors are:

Float (annealed) glass may be suitable for use in partitions providing the thickness and pane size do not exceed those described in BS 6262 and the relevant sections of the Building Regulations. Float glass may be cut, sawn, edge worked or drilled. If broken, it will form large, small and splinter pieces, the latter may embed themselves in the surrounding area creating potentially dangerous sharp edges.

Toughened glass is float glass that is heat treated (tempered) and is used as a safety glass. When broken it shatters into relatively small particles, however these may still be hazardous. All edgework, drilling or surface decoration must be carried out prior to the toughening process as the glass cannot be altered or reworked once treatment is completed.

Laminated glass is two or more sheets of float glass that are bonded together using a special interlayer and is used as a safety glass. If broken the pieces are retained by the interlayer and if properly supported will remain within the partition without shattering. Cut outs, notches and mitred edges should be carried out under workshop conditions, however unlike toughened glass, laminated glass can be reworked if necessary.

Wired glass is a product in which a steel wire mesh is sandwiched between two separate ribbons of semi-molten glass, and then passed through a pair of metal rollers which squeeze the sandwich of glass and wire together. It has an impact resistance similar to that of normal glass, but in case of breakage, the mesh retains the larger glass fragments.

Unless otherwise substantiated by the manufacturer, all safety glass and glazing should comply with BS EN 12600 and BS 6262 regarding fixing techniques, maximum permissible areas and types of glass to be used. Safety glazing should always be fixed so that the Kite marks and/or logos are located in the same place on each pane. Ideally in the bottom corner to make inspection easier.

Where glass is used in doors and gates, and door and gate side panels, where any part of the glass is at shoulder level or below, or in windows, walls and partitions, where any part of the glass is at waist level or below, Regulation 14 of the Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992 requires that a risk assessment be carried out to determine the potential for injury should the glass break. In reality most glass used in partitions should be safety glass to avoid any confusion.

When choosing types of glass at the specification stage, consideration should be given to the thickness of the glass and the height of the partition in which it is to be installed. Glass can deflect if it is not thick enough or the module centres are too wide apart. This being particularly relevant in silicone glazed/dry jointed partitions and where toughened glass doors are required. Specialist advice should be sought if the suitability of a thickness or type of glass is in doubt or the application exceeds normal boundaries of usage.

Delivery and handling of glass

Delivery, handling and site storage methods must be agreed on a site-by-site basis prior to the delivery date. Before arranging delivery, a full survey and assessment of the site is recommended particularly if glass needs to be transported to areas above the ground floor. Particular attention should be paid to the availability and size of lifts or the access to and dimensions of stairwells.

On delivery of the glass, it is advisable to check marks and labels on the packing or glass to ensure compliance with the delivery note and the product specification. Inspect the glass edges for excessive flaws and check all surfaces for any signs of damage. If in doubt seek advice from the manufacturer.

Storage

When storing glass on site, particular attention should be paid to the following:

- Glass should be stored on its edge on raised support structures. Whether it is the short or long edge will depend on size, substance and availability of space, etc.

- The angle of inclination or lean of the glass should be from three to six degrees from the vertical on static racks with sufficient lateral support to prevent bowing. An angle greater than six degrees will tend to put additional load on the back of the sheets and may cause breakage.
- Glass should be stored in clean, dry and well ventilated conditions, out of direct sunlight and away from sources of heat. If moisture or condensation is apparent between panes of stacked glass, the panes should be separated immediately and dried thoroughly, otherwise they may stick together or be permanently stained.
- Glass should not be stored in contact with any substance that is harder than itself, eg concrete, stone or ferrous metals. To minimise further risk of damage or breakage, all support structures should be clad with timber, felt or other suitable soft materials.

All materials and components should be stored in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer or supplier.

Safety in use

Gloves, glasses and other appropriate protection should be worn when handling or installing glass (see site safety rules in the Health and Safety section of this guide, the Health and Safety section of the AIS Fact File and the AIS Health and Safety Handbook).

- Specialised equipment should be used for uploading and transporting glass to the installation areas. The recipient therefore should ensure that he is appropriately equipped to upload and subsequently handle consignments safely.
- The edges and corners of glass are especially vulnerable during handling (as well as in storage and installation). Particular care should be taken and protection provided to prevent damage and possible subsequent failure.
- To prevent personal injury, operatives should wear suitable protective clothing including gloves, wrist protectors and glasses and use proper handling equipment.

The handling of materials is an important part of site operations, proper attention to which will impact favourably on the quality of the finished work.

Installation

Glass in partitions is either dry glazed (with gaskets, bead and trims) or glazed using a combination of sealants (silicone) and gaskets. Sealants should be verified for adhesion to glass and the section material and meet the requirements of BS ISO 11600. If the partition is required to be fitted with a deflection head then advice should be sought from a specialist installer.

All glass regardless of use must be installed onto setting blocks. This is to prevent the glass contacting the rebate and creating the potential for fracture. As such the rebate should be sized to accommodate such blocks. The size of the block will vary with both glass size and substance. Full details can be found in BS 6262.

When measuring openings to be glazed, a tolerance should be included in the final pane dimensions, typically 5 to 6mm in both the width and height. Certain types of fire rated glass may require larger tolerances to allow for expansion in the event of a fire. Manufacturer's recommendations should be followed in all cases.

If installing glass within a double glazed partition the inner side of the glass should be thoroughly cleaned and care taken not to mark the face of the glass during fitting.

If the offices are not in use following installation, steps should be taken to ensure temporary markings are applied to fully glazed partitions so that site operatives are aware of their presence and are able to avoid collisions with them.

Glazing and Safety Regulations

The following documents apply to safety in glazing:

- BS 6262: Glazing for Buildings 2005.
- Building Regulations 2000: Approved Document N.
- The Building (Scotland) Regulations 2004: Technical Handbook 4: Section 8.
- The Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2000: Technical Booklet V.

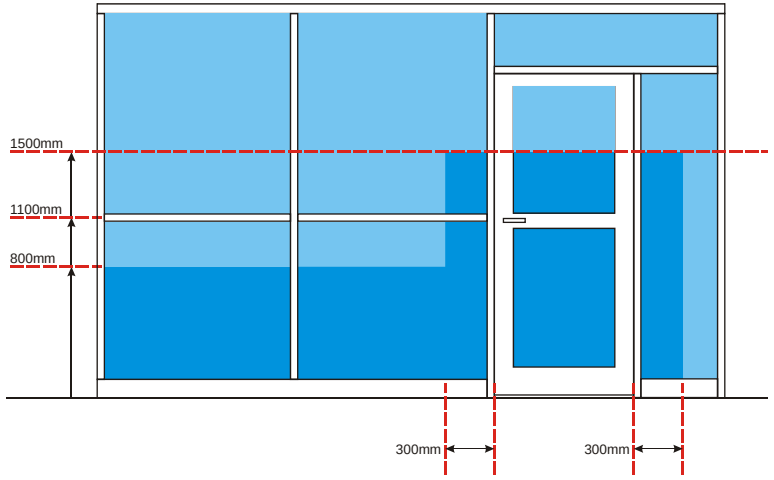
BS 6262 is a national standard applicable to both new and replacement glazing that includes information regarding materials and required performance levels etc. The other documents provide information on building work that is subject to formal approval and provide guidance on how compliance with the regulations may be achieved.

All the regulations require that the risk of injury should be minimised in areas where there may be accidental human impact with glazing. This should either be by:

- Fitting glazing of a type, thickness and pane size that will be resistant to impact, which either does not break or breaks safely; or
- Providing protection in the form of guarding to vulnerable glazing.

Some glazed areas are more likely to be subject to human impact (see diagram below) such as:

- Screens within 800mm of floor level.
- Part of a door leaf.
- Screens within 300mm of a door leaf and within 1.5m of floor level.



These must be designed for impact as described in BS 6262 Part 4: 2005, annealed glass must not be fitted in the areas shown with darker shading (critical locations) see diagram on page 6. Safety glass should always be installed so that the Kite mark and/or logos are located in the same place on each pane for ease of inspection ideally in the bottom corner for ease of identification.

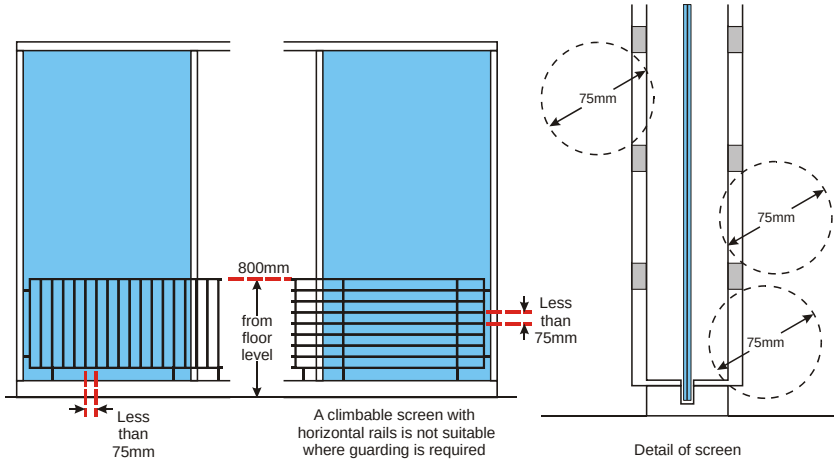
Copies of the Building Regulation Documents are available online from the following websites:

- UK and Wales: www.planningportal.gov.uk/approveddocuments
- Scotland: www.sbsa.gov.uk
- Northern Ireland: www.buildingcontrol-ni.com

Protection against impact

In certain installations glazed screens are required to provide protection against impact and/or crowd pressure, for example on the edge of a mezzanine floor. Screens need to have been tested to BS 5234 – 2 and have passed to an appropriate level in order to satisfy requirements. Alternatively as part of a design solution, glazing can be installed behind permanent screen protection, the screen should:

- Prevent a sphere of 75mm from coming into contact with the glazing.
- Be robust; and
- If it is intended to protect glazing that forms part of protection from falling, be difficult to climb (see diagram below).



Manifestation

Window films can be applied to glass within partitions for a number of reasons:

- **Document N:** Manifestation is necessary in critical locations where people may not be aware of the presence of glazing and may collide with it. Note that the more recent Document M now takes preference over Document N, and provides guidance on the type position and finish of manifestation.

- **Document M:** *Access to and use of Buildings;* Compliance with Building Regulations (see section below).
- **Privacy:** Privacy within meeting rooms and offices can be achieved without loss of light or change of partition design, by using all over cover.
- **Identity:** Company logos or room names can be included within window film designs to provide identity within the office environment.
- **Safety:** Non compliant glass can be upgraded to meet the requirements of BS 6206.

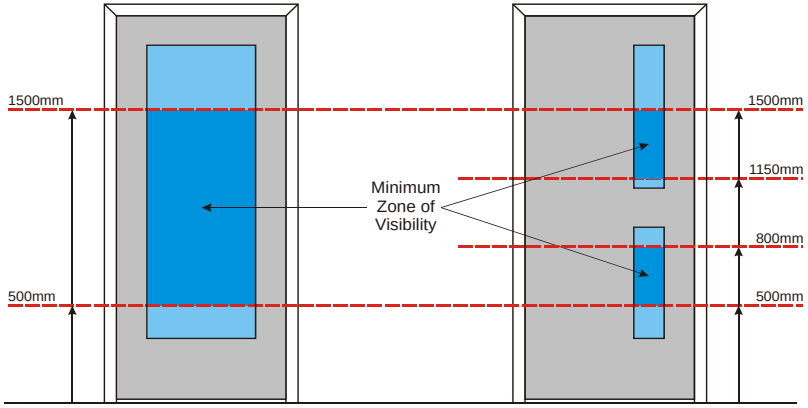
For further information please refer to the relevant sections of the Building Regulations.

Building Regulations Approved Document M

Approved Document M of the Building Regulations details requirements for access to buildings in England and Wales and includes information on glazing in both doors and partitions.

Doors

Document B and Document M specify the minimum size of vision panels and minimum zones of visibility allowable on doors.



Partitions

Document M details the design considerations to allow people to access and use buildings.

People moving around the space should be in no doubt as to the location of glass doors especially when they are within a glazed screen. The choice of style of manifestation for the door and the glazed screen can help to differentiate between them.

Glass doors and glazed screens will satisfy the requirements if:

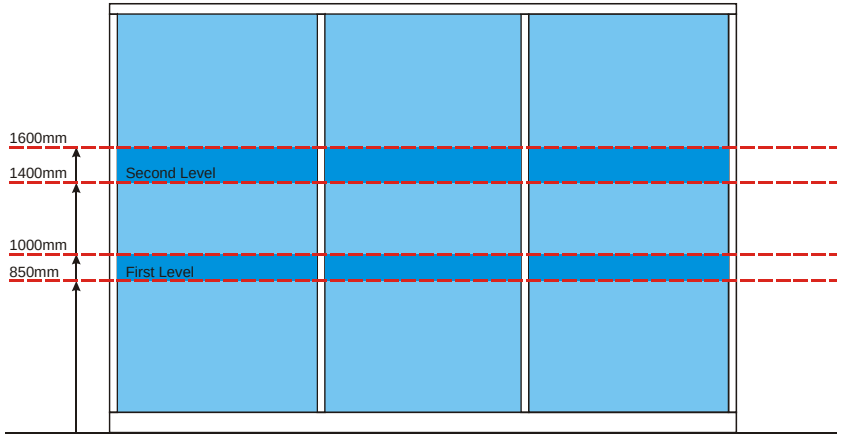
- They are clearly defined with manifestation on the glass at two levels, 850 to 1000mm and 1400 to 1600mm, contrasting visually with the background seen through the glass (both inside and outside) in all lighting conditions (see diagram below). Note any manifestation or all over cover to doors should take into account the requirement for minimum zones of visibility.

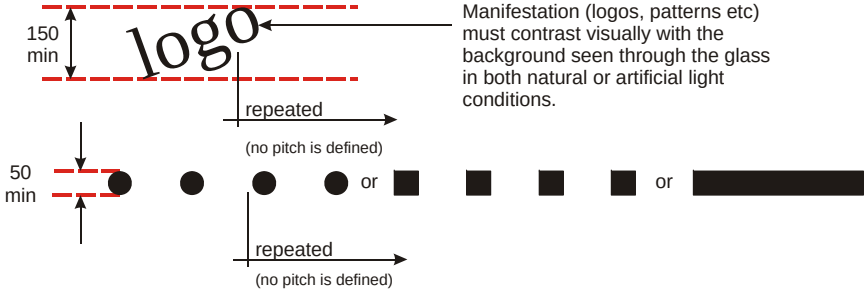
- Manifestation takes the form of a logo or sign at least 150mm high (repeated if on a glazed screen). Or a decorative feature such as broken lines or continuous bands, at least 50mm high (see diagram below).

Corridors and passageways will satisfy the requirements if:

- Any glazed screens alongside a corridor are clearly defined with manifestation on the glass at two levels, 850 to 1000mm and 1400 to 1600mm, contrasting visually with the background seen through the glass in all lighting conditions (see diagram below).

NOTE: Where there appears to be a conflict between the guidance in Part M and Part N, Part M takes precedence.





Fire Regulations

The requirements for fire resistant partitions, including glazed partitions, are set out in:

- The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005
- The Building Regulations 2000: Approved Document B (Fire Safety) – Volume 2 – Buildings other than Dwellinghouses (2006 Edition)
- The Building (Scotland) Regulations 2004: Technical Handbook Section 2 - Fire
- The Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2000: Technical Booklet E

Under these regulations, compartment walls and escape routes are required to resist the effects of fire for specific periods of time. Any glazing in these areas must give the same protection as the walls themselves as well as meeting the safety glazing requirements referred to earlier.

Partitions are tested for fire resistance to either BS 476 Part 22: 1987 or BS EN 1364 -1: 1999, with test reports showing performance in terms of integrity and insulation. Tests are designed to emulate a real building fire and to assess performance for a specified length of time.

- Integrity - integrity against flames, smoke and hot gases (E)
- Insulation - thermal insulation (I)

For example, in the case of an element that maintains its resistance and integrity for 30 minutes the rating would be E30. A partition that keeps its integrity and insulating capacity for 60 minutes would be EI60.

Where insulated glass is required, for instance on an escape route, the partition is only required to provide protection from heat up 1100mm from floor level. On full height glazed partitions the insulated glass would need to be fitted throughout, however the inclusion of a transom at 1100mm may allow the fitting of standard fire glass from transom level to the head of the partition.

The use of a particular glass for fire resistant purposes must always be in conjunction with the framing and methods of glazing with which it has been tested. The size of the glass and glazing detail must be in accordance with those of the manufacturer of the glazing system.

It should be remembered that any certificate relating to the partition will relate to the whole assembly, and as such substitution of individual components may be detrimental to its overall performance and invalidate certification.

Acoustic Performance

Acoustic performance details are generally available from glass manufacturers however this information tends to be for the glass in isolation and can only really be viewed as indicative of actual performance.

The performance of a type of glass or a combination of glasses can only be truly demonstrated by testing the product(s) within the chosen partition in a laboratory acoustic test conducted to BS EN ISO 140-3: 1995. Laboratory tests only measure the performance of the material or component in question and take place in purpose designed isolated chambers with the results expressed as dB (R_w).

Laboratory test figures dB (R_w), published by building product manufacturers are useful in helping specifiers compare one product or range with another. However this does not provide a true

indication of the potential site performance as many other factors will affect it. Onsite testing includes the impact of both direct and indirect sound leakage with test values expressed as dB (D_{nTw}). The method for carrying out onsite tests is described in BS EN ISO 140-4: 1995.

In most buildings there will always be a degree of sound leakage through the structure (flanking transmission) and this is why there are different methods for laboratory and onsite measurements. It is generally accepted that even with ideal site conditions the minimum loss of performance between dB(R_w) and dB(D_{nTw}) will be between four and six dB(R_w).

Where high ratings are specified, the loss of rating between laboratory and onsite results may be greater than above. In this case and where products need to be tested once installed, an acoustic consultant should be employed to provide a more accurate prediction of site performance.

Maintenance and Cleaning

Glass is one of the hardest materials commonly used in construction. However it is susceptible to damage from a variety of sources and needs care and regular maintenance to retain its original appearance.

- Before cleaning, determine whether the glass is clear, tinted or reflective and follow any specific instructions from the supplier.
- Avoid cleaning the glass in direct sunlight, particularly tinted or coated glasses, as the surface temperature may be excessively hot for optimum cleaning.
- Clean frequently as and when dirt and residue appears on the glass.
- Do not allow splashed materials to dry on the glass surface.
- Start by cleaning a small area first and assessing it to see if the cleaning procedures have caused any damage.
- Begin by thoroughly soaking the glass surface with clean water and soap solution to loosen debris and dirt.
- Do not use aggressive or abrasive cleaning solutions or materials.
- Avoid the use of metal scrapers and blades wherever possible. If stubborn marks on non-surface treated or coated glass need to be removed then a new 25mm razor blade may be used. However, this should only be on small spots and scraping should be carried out in one direction only.
- Ensure that all cleaning solutions are dried from gaskets, seals and frame surrounds, particularly where some types of specialist fire rated glass has been installed.
- Regularly inspect and maintain the glazing throughout the lifetime of the product.

Health and Safety

The Health and Safety at Work Act

The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 imposes a general duty on employers to ensure so far as is reasonably practicable the health, safety and welfare at work of all their employees. The Act also provides, without prejudice to the generality of their duties, a list of specific duties of employers in respect of their employees. Contractors should play their full part in overall safety onsite by adhering to the specific provisions and by making their site personnel aware of the need to conform to site

safety rules at all times. Full co-operation should be sought from all other parties to the contract as far as site operations are concerned.

The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 also requires that materials and products are safe and without risk to health when properly used. However, when materials and products that are potentially harmful are used, it is imperative to adhere to the manufacturers' instructions and recommended safety precautions. The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH) 2002 relate to these duties under the Health and Safety at Work Act and employers must meet their obligations in respect of this legislation.

The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007

The CDM Regulations place duties on all those who contribute to health and safety on a construction project, including clients, designers, CDM co-ordinators, principal contractors and contractors. They also require the development of the Construction Phase Plan and creation of the Health and Safety File.

The general health and safety principles contained within Part 4 (Health and Safety) and Schedule 2 (Welfare) of the CDM Regulations apply to all construction projects, and there are additional duties if the project requires notification to the HSE. In consequence, the contractor will be involved in projects that fall within the scope of notifiable projects, eg some new building contracts, and projects that fall outside, eg smaller refurbishment contracts. Under the CDM Regulations, notification to the HSE must take place except where:

- The construction work will last less than 30 days, or 500 person days.
- The construction work is for a domestic client.

The aims of the CDM Regulations include the following:

- To ensure that all parties consider the hazards and risks associated with the work or location in advance.
- To encourage project planning ie the co-ordination of activities.
- To ensure that a written control document, the Construction Phase Plan, is developed.
- To ensure that future work and maintenance issues are considered.

If there is any doubt as to whether or not a fit-out contract falls within the scope of these regulations, the advice of the local Health & Safety Executive representative should be sought. Further information can be found in the Health and Safety section of the AIS Fact File. See also Managing Health & Safety in Construction, The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007 Approved Code of Practice L144.

The importance of compliance with these regulations cannot be overstated as the authorities are looking for a responsible approach to be taken by all those involved in any form of construction related activity.

Site safety rules

All employees should adhere to the following:

- Upon arrival on site they should report to the project manager, site agent or client contact and familiarise themselves with specific site safety and health regulations. They should also identify the nearest fire alarm point, fire exit, fire extinguisher and first aid box to their place of work.

They should also:

- Work in accordance with any agreed Safe System of Work or Method Statement.
- Acquaint themselves with the fire procedures for the site or building and observe the relevant rules.
- Obey all site instructions regarding the wearing of personal safety equipment such as hard hats, safety glasses, ear protection, footwear, etc.
- Know to whom all accidents are to be reported and the procedures to be followed.
- Know to whom all defects in plant and equipment must be reported.
- Keep all gangways, exits and work areas clean and tidy and ensure that fire exits and staircases are kept free from any materials or debris, especially in occupied premises.
- Maintain good housekeeping throughout all areas of work by never leaving floors wet, and lifting and clearing waste regularly. Be aware that other site personnel may not be familiar with the working practices involved, for example, in the installation of partitions and/or suspended ceilings.
- Provide adequate protection and signs for the safety of others when their activities create a hazard.
- Never run, especially when on scaffolding.
- Obtain assistance when heavy items require to be lifted. Always bend knees and lift with a straight back.
- Follow correct hygiene and first aid procedures in the event of minor injuries. (Injection against Tetanus for site operatives is recommended.)
- Ensure that machine and hand tools are used correctly and that worn tools and equipment are replaced.
- Acquaint themselves with the safety rules regarding the use of special machines and, where appropriate, use guards; avoid wearing loose clothing near moving machinery and not wear ties and rings when using power tools or similar equipment. (It is inadvisable to use special power tools if working alone on site.)
- Refrain from interfering with or adapting any equipment or service without proper advice or permission.
- Refrain from nailing objects to ladders and steps and do not remove guard or kick rails on towers or scaffolding.
- Obey site instructions concerning mobile plant and never ride on open hoists.
- Ensure electrical equipment is properly connected. Safe working practices require the use of 110-volt power supply. Where practicable, electrical plant when not in use should be isolated.
- Ensure all precautionary measures advised by the manufacturers are taken when lasers are to be used.
- Ensure that if hazardous materials are identified during the course of the work, the site health and safety officer and the installer company is advised immediately.
- Wear safety glasses and gloves and other appropriate protection when handling glass, particularly annealed glass. Damaged glass should be broken into small pieces and placed into boxes or bins marked ‘Danger - broken glass’. Do not place into sacks or bags.

Further important reading: AIS Health and Safety Handbook and relevant AIS Fact File Information Sheets.

Trojan Horses

Trojan Horse health and safety messages are eye-catching pictorial (cartoon) messages on brightly coloured backgrounds. They feature safe and unsafe ways of carrying out a task with a green tick and a red cross. Trojan Horse health and safety messages are effective in raising awareness of health and safety issues, and effecting positive behavioural change amongst construction site operatives. AIS recommends purchase of products featuring Trojan Horse messages, or the application of stickers on site.

Trojan Horse messages are applied onto construction components and equipment. Operatives see the messages just as they are about to carry out a task. In a research project sponsored by the HSE, behavioural psychologists interviewed and observed site workers at numerous construction sites where Trojan Horse messages had been applied. They concluded that:

- Applying Trojan Horse messages to construction components was easy and did not affect site works.
- Workers were highly aware of the messages.
- Operatives could recall messages and interpret them with a very similar level of information uptake to that achieved when actually showing an operative a message.

The messages are applied to the products at the factory, or can be attached to items on site. Trojan Horse messages are available for a wide range of tasks including manual handling, slips and trips, dust suppression, falls from heights, and unloading materials. For more information visit www.trojan-horse.org

References

Standards and codes of practices relating directly to glazed partitions

Regulation 14 of the Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992

BS EN 572: 2004 Parts 1-7	Glass in Building – Basic soda lime silicate glass products
BS EN 1036:1999	Glass in Building – Mirrors from silver coated float glass for internal use
BS EN 1096:1999 Parts 1-4	Glass in Building – Coated glass
BS EN 1279: 2004 Parts 1-6	Glass in Building - Insulating glass units

BS EN 12150: 2000 Parts 1 and 2	Glass in Building – Thermally toughened soda lime silicate safety glass
BS EN 12543: 1998 Parts 1-6	Glass in Building – Laminated glass and laminated safety glass
BS EN 12600: 2002	Glass in Building – pendulum test – Impact test method and classification for flat glass
BS EN 14179: 2005 Parts 1 and 2	Glass in Building – Heat soaked thermally toughened soda lime silicate safety glass
BS 6262	Code of practice for glazing in buildings Part 4 Safety related to human impact
BS ISO 11600	Classification for sealants in construction

A Guide to Best Practice in the Specification and Use of Fire Resistant Glazing - GGF 2005

The Right Glazing in the Right Place – GGF 2007

Other references

BS 476:	*Fire tests on building materials and structures*
Part 4: 1970 (1984)	*Non-combustibility test for materials*
Part 6: 1989	*Method of test for fire propagation for products*
Part 7: 1997	*Method for classification of the surface spread of flame of products*
Part 22: 1987	*Method for determination of the fire resistance of non-loadbearing elements of construction*
Part 23: 1987	*Methods for determination of the contribution of components to the fire resistance of a structure*
Part 31.1: 1983	*Methods for measuring smoke penetration through doorsets and shutter assemblies: Section 31.1: 1983 Method of measurement under ambient temperature conditions*
BS EN ISO 140:	*Acoustics. Measurement of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements*
BS EN ISO 140-3: 1995	*Laboratory measurement of airborne sound insulation of building elements*
BS EN ISO 140-4: 1998	*Field measurements of airborne sound insulation between rooms*
BS EN ISO 717:	*Acoustics: Rating of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements*
BS EN 717-1: 1997	*Airborne sound insulation*
BS EN 717-2: 1997	*Impact sound insultation*
BS EN 1364-1: 1999	*Fire resistance tests for non-loadbearing elements - walls*
BS EN 1364-2: 1999	*Fire resistance tests for non-loadbearing elements - ceilings*
BS EN 1365-4: 1999	*Fire resistance tests for loadbearing elements – columns*
BS EN 1366-1: 1999	*Fire resistance tests for service installations – ducts*
BS EN 1366-2: 1999	*Fire resistance tests for service installations – fire dampers*
BS EN 1991-1-1:2002	*Actions on structures. General actions. Densities, self-weight, imposed loads for buildings*
BS EN 12825: 2001	*Raised access floors*
BS EN 13964: 2004	*Suspended ceilings. Requirements and test methods*
BS 5234:	*Partitions (including matching linings)*
Part 1: 1992	*Code of practice for design and installation*
Part 2: 1992	*Specification for performance requirements for strength and robustness, including methods of test*
BS 5492: 1990	*Code of practice for internal plastering*
BS 6180: 1999	*Code of practice for protective barriers in and about buildings*

BS 6206: 1981 (1994)	*Specification for impact performance requirements for flat safety glass and safety plastics for use in buildings*
BS 6262: 1982	*Code of practice for glazing for buildings*
Part 4: 1994	*Code of practice for safety related to human impact*
BS 8000:	*Workmanship on building sites*
Part 5: 1990	*Code of practice for carpentry, joinery and general fixings*
Part 7: 1990	*Code of practice for glazing*
Part 8: 1994	*Code of practice for plasterboard partitions and drylinings*
Part 10: 1995	*Code of practice for plastering and rendering*
Part 11:	*Code of practice for wall and floor tiling*
Part 11.1: 1989 (1995)	*Ceramic tiles, terrazzo tiles and mosaics*
Part 11.2: 1990	*Natural stone tiles*
Part 12: 1989	*Code of practice for decorative wallcoverings and painting*
BS 8212: 1995	*Code of practice for drylining and partitioning using gypsum plasterboard*
BS 8214: 1990 (1992)	*Code of practice for fire door assemblies with non-metallic leaves*
BS 8300: 2001 (2009)	*Design of buildings and their approaches to meet the needs of disabled people. Code of practice*

BS EN ISO 9000 (formerly BS 5750) *Quality management systems*

The Building Regulations (England and Wales)

Approved Document B - *Fire Safety*

Approved Document E - *Resistance to the passage of sound*

Approved Document K - *Protection from falling, collision and impact*

Approved Document L2A - *Conservation of fuel and power. New buildings other than dwellings*

Approved Document L2B - *Conservation of fuel and power. Existing buildings other than dwellings*

Approved Document M - *Access to and use of Buildings*

Approved Document N - *Glazing – Safety in relation to impact, opening and cleaning*

Regulation 7 - *Materials and workmanship*

The Building (Scotland) Regulations

The Building Regulations (Northern Ireland)

The Health and Safety at Work Act

Management of Health & Safety at Work Regulations

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH) 2002

The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (CDM) 2007

Health & Safety Commission (HSC) Approved code of practice on management of health and safety at work

Glass and Glazing Federation (GGF) Codes of practice on glass handling, storage, transport, and safety in the flat glass industry

Property Services Agency (PSA) Method of Building Performance Specification - *MOB PF2 FS/SP:* Platform Floors (Raised Access Floors)

Association of Interior Specialists references

AIS Fact File Information Sheets

AIS Health and Safety Handbook

AIS Site Guides for Drylining, Partitioning, Raised Access Flooring, Suspended Ceilings and Wallcoverings

AIS Website: www.ais-interiors.org.uk

The information and guidance contained in this site guide are provided in good faith in the interests of improving safety and good practice.

Whilst every care has been taken in its preparation, the Association of Interior Specialists cannot accept any responsibility for injuries to persons or damage to property, or for any violations of laws or regulations which may arise from the use of or reliance upon the information and guidance contained herein.

The information is for general guidance on good practice only. Each case must be treated with due regard to the location and circumstances prevailing.

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Site guide
Glazed partitions

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